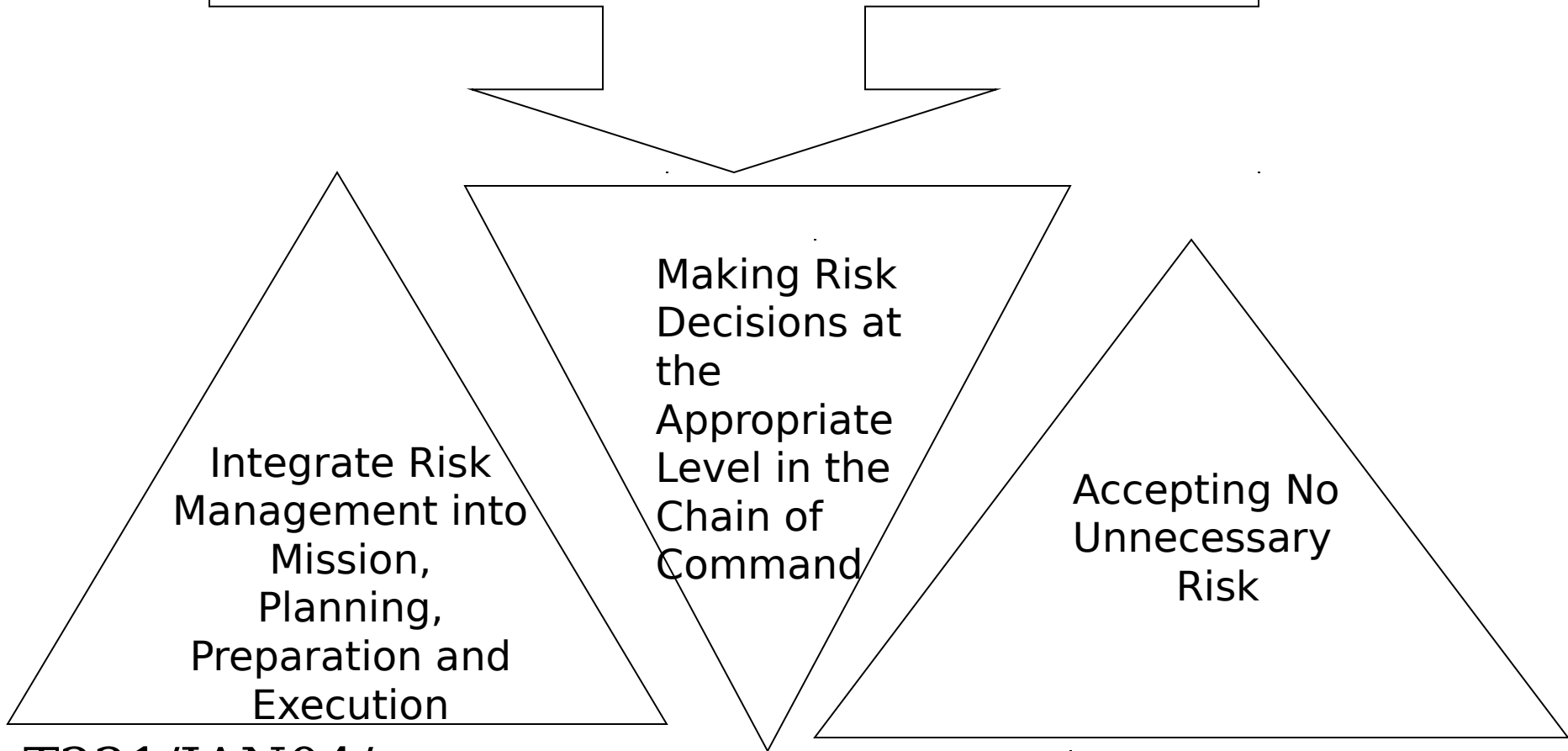


BASIC PRINCIPLES

Framework for Implementing



RISK MANAGEMENT ASSISTS THE COMMANDER OR LEADER IN--

- **CONSERVING LIVES AND RESOURCES AND
AVOIDING UNNECESSARY RISK.**
- **MAKING AN INFORMED DECISION TO
IMPLEMENT A COA.**
- **IDENTIFYING FEASIBLE AND EFFECTIVE
CONTROL MEASURES WHERE SPECIFIC
STANDARDS DO NOT EXIST.**
- **PROVIDING REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES
FOR MISSION ACCOMPLISHMENT.**

RISK MANAGEMENT DOES NOT--

- **INHIBIT THE COMMANDER'S AND LEADER'S FLEXIBILITY AND INITIATIVE.**
- **REMOVE RISK ALTOGETHER, OR SUPPORT A ZERO DEFECTS MINDSET.**
- **REQUIRE A GO/NO-GO DECISION.**
- **SANCTION OR JUSTIFY VIOLATING THE LAW.**
- **REMOVE THE NECESSITY FOR STANDARD DRILLS, TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES.**

THE FIVE STEPS

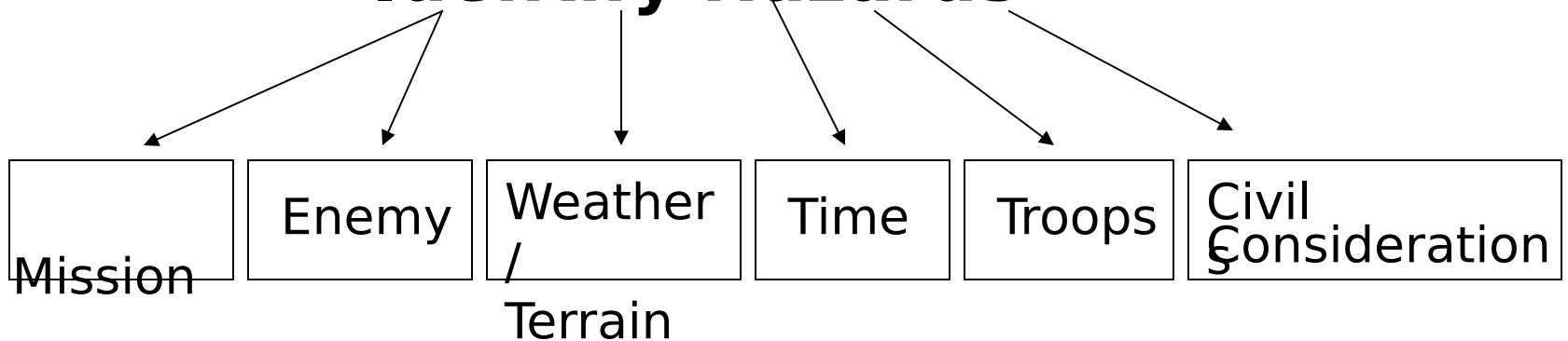
- STEP 1. IDENTIFY HAZARDS.
- STEP 2. ASSESS HAZARDS TO DETERMINE RISKS.
- STEP 3. DEVELOP CONTROLS AND MAKE RISK DECISIONS.
- STEP 4. IMPLEMENT CONTROLS.
- STEP 5. SUPERVISE AND EVALUATE.

TWO TYPES OF RISKS

- **TACTICAL RISK** – RISK CONCERNED WITH HAZARDS THAT EXIST BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF EITHER THE ENEMY OR AN ADVERSARY. IT APPLIES TO ALL LEVELS OF WAR AND ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF OPERATIONS.
- **ACCIDENT RISK** – INCLUDES ALL OPERATIONAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS OTHER THAN TACTICAL RISK. IT INCLUDES RISKS TO THE FRIENDLY FORCE. IT ALSO INCLUDES RISKS POSED TO CIVILIANS BY AN OPERATION, AS WELL AS AN OPERATIONS IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS Step One

Identify Hazards



RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Step Two Assess Hazards to Determine Risks

**Sub-Step A: Assess Hazard
Probability**

**Sub-Step B: Assess Hazard
Severity**

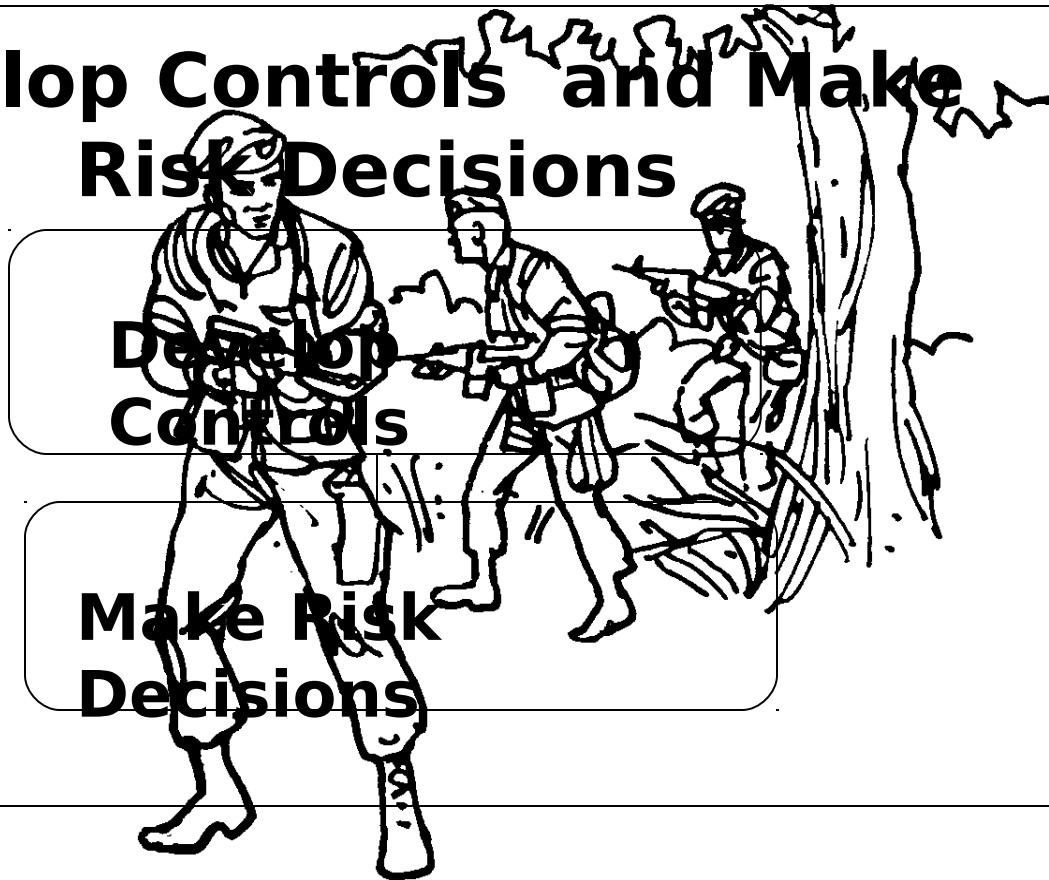
**Sub-Step C: Estimate Risk
Levels**

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS Step Three

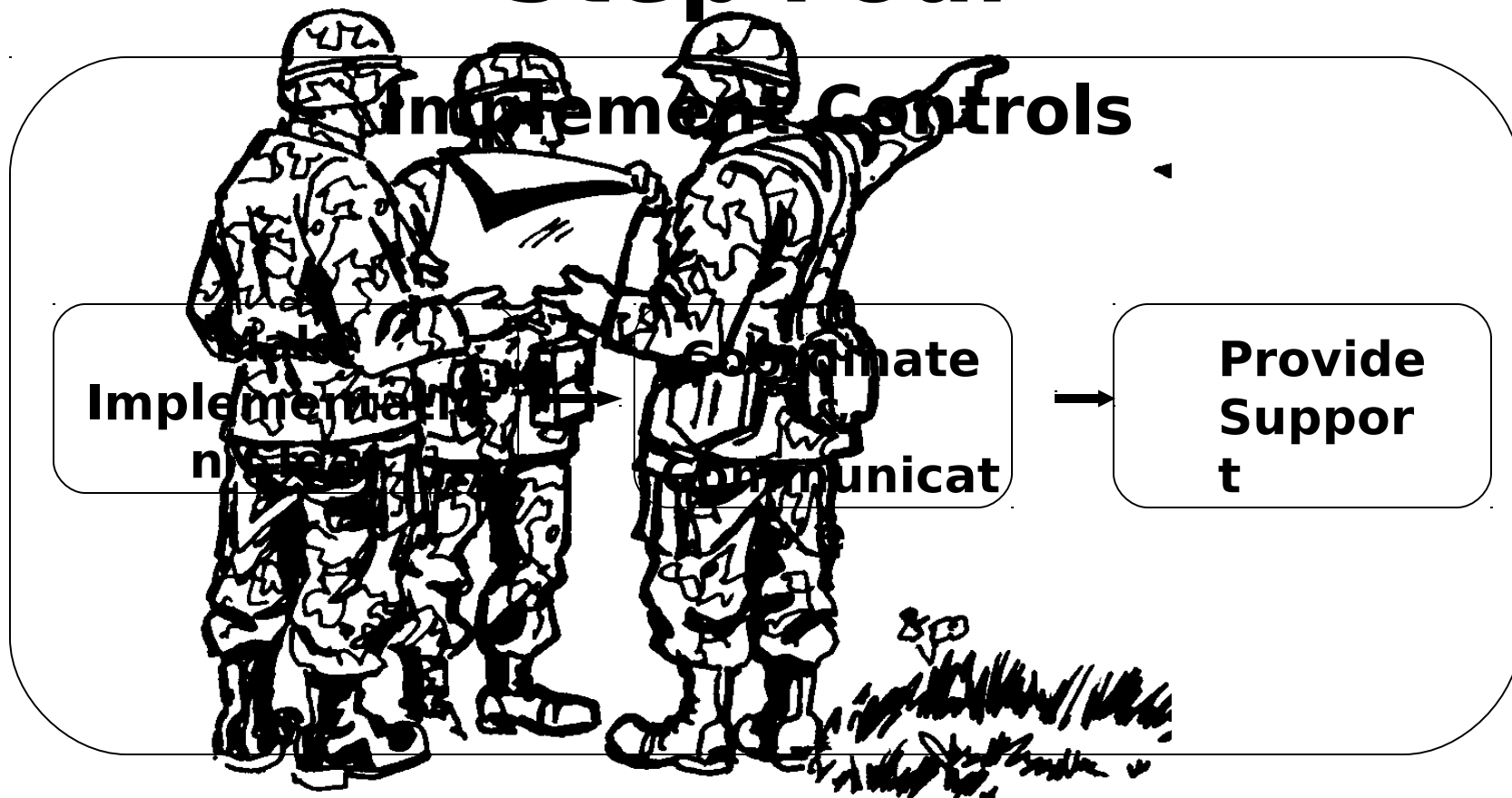
**Develop Controls and Make
Risk Decisions**

**Develop
Controls**

**Make Risk
Decisions**



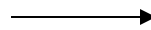
RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS Step Four



RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS Step Five

Supervise and Evaluate

SUPERVISE



EVALUATE

FRATRICIDE DEFINED



“...the employment of friendly weapons that results in the unforeseen and unintentional death or injury of friendly personnel or damage to friendly equipment.”
(FM 3-20.98)



EFFECTS OF FRATRICIDE

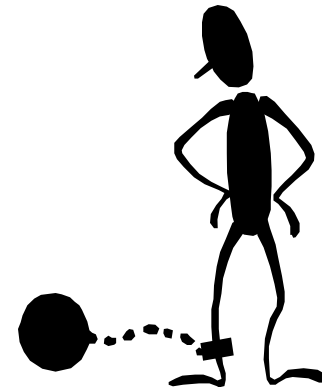
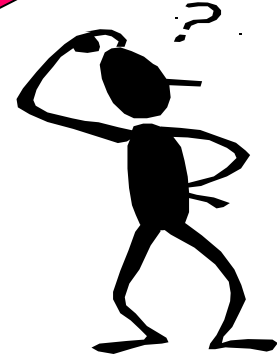
Loss of confidence in unit's leadership.

Increasing self-doubt among leaders.

Hesitancy in the employment of supporting combat systems.

Over supervision of units.

Hesitancy in the conduct of night operations.



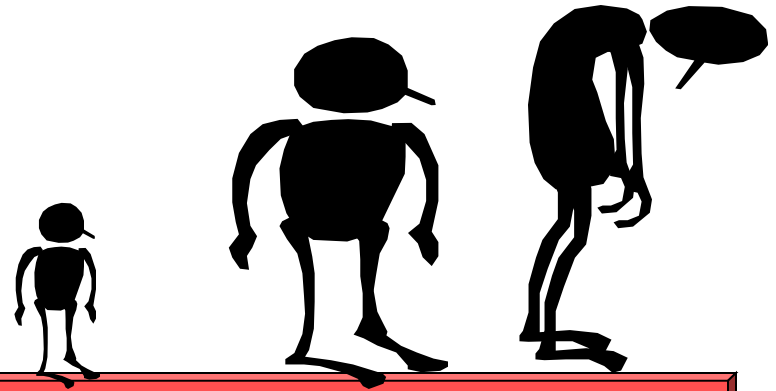
EFFECTS OF FRATRICIDE, (cont)

Loss of aggressiveness in maneuver (fire and movement).

Loss of initiative.

Disrupted operations.

General degradation of unit cohesiveness, morale, and combat power.



CAUSES

OF

FRATRICIDE

Yep,

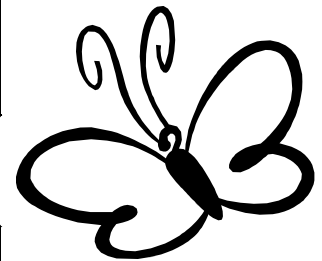
Aircraft

Failures in the direct fire control plan.

Land navigation failures.

Failures in combat identification.

Inadequate control measures.



CAUSES OF FRATRICIDE, (cont)

Failures in reporting and communications.

Weapons errors.

Battlefield hazards.

Reliance on instruments.

